BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

CITY OF FLOWOOD

Public Water Supply Name

610044 & 610075

	List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR
confide	ederal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumer ence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR e mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
Please	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other
	Date customers were informed: \(\frac{\psi_p/\gamma/1/\lambda}{2}\)
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed: <u>\(\lambda / \frac{7}{1} \) \(\lambda \)</u>
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: The Rankin Record
	Date Published: $\frac{5}{31/12}$, $\frac{6}{11/2}$
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted: / /
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
CERT	TIFICATION
the for consist	by certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is tent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State ament of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
Name	The Rhoade Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Date
	Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Flowood PWS#: 0610044 & 0610075 May 2012

2012 MAY -9 PM 12: 37

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Cockfield Formation and Sparta Sand Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of Flowood have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ken Tucker at 601.939.8138. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first and third Monday of each month at 6:30 PM at the Flowood City Hall located at 2101 Airport Road, Flowood, MS.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID #	† 061004	14		TEST RESU	ULTS			
Contaminant Violation Date Level Y/N Collected Detected		Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination		
Inorganio	: Contar	minants	;					
10. Barium	N	2010*	.005	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	Ν	2010*	1.7	1.6 – 1.7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2010*	.7	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2010*	.26	.2526	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2010*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products													
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010*	35.03	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.					
Chlorine	N	2011	1.50	1.19 – 1.43	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes					

PWS ID#	<u>061</u> 007	5			TEST	RESUI	<u>TS</u>								
Contaminant Violation Y/N				Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL		Unit Measure -ment	MCI	_G	MCL	,	Likely Source	of Contamination		
Radioactiv	e Cont	amina	nts												
5. Gross Alpha	N	2008*		.081	.0010	81	pCi/L		0		15	Erosion of nat			
6. Radium 226	N	2008*		.375	.0353 .1666		pCi/1		0		5	Erosion of nat	ural deposits		
Radium 228 7. Uranium	N	2008*	2008* .695 2008* .081			81	μg/L		0'	3(, 	Erosion of nat	ural deposits		
Inorganic			fe	1.00.	1.001 .0		1 m3r-	1							
10. Barium	T _N	2010		.005	.0010	O.F.	I nnnn		2		2	Disabarga of	drilling woodoo:		
10. Banum	IN IN	2010		.005	.0010		ppm		2		2		drilling wastes; n metal refineries; ural deposits		
13. Chromium	N	2010		6	.5 - 6		ppb		100	10	00	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposit			
14. Copper	N	2010		.6	0		ppm		1.3	AL=1	.3	Corrosion of household plumbli systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives			
16. Fluoride**	N	2010		1.69	.1 – 1.69	9	ppm	. 4			4	Erosion of natural deposits; wa additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories			
17. Lead	N	2010		2	0	0		0		AL=	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits			
21. Selenium	N	N 2010*		2.7	1.3 – 2.7	1.3 – 2.7		ppb 5		50		Discharge from petroleum ar metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge fi mines			
Synthetic (Organio	: Cont	tam	inants	includi	ina Pest	icides	and	He	rbici	de	2 8			
33. Di(2-ethylhexy phthalate		N	201		5 ug/l		ppb		Ï		0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories		
Acebaphthene-d1	0	N	201												
Chrysene-d12	<u> </u>	N	201						+						
Phenanthrene-d10 4-Bromo-3,5-	<u> </u>	N N	201						+						
dimethylphenyl-N-	methyic		<u> </u>												
1,3-dimethy 1-2-nbenz (70-130)		N	201	1 10	7										
Perrylene-d12 (70-130)		N	201												
Triphenylphospha		N N	201			00 404			+						
1,2- dibromopropa (60-140)			201	1 10	<i>1</i> 4	98-104									
4,4- dibromobiphenyl (60-140)		N	201												
2,4 - DCPAA (70-130)		N	201												
Tetrachlorometha:		N	201	1 11	9										
Disinfectio	n By-P	<u>rod</u> uc	ts												
	N	2011	25		RAA	ppb		0		dis		y-Product of drinking water isinfection.			
		2011	24	i.3 F	RAA	AA ppb		0		80 By-product of drinking wat chlorination.			king water		

Chlorine	N	2011	1.4	1.35 1.64	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control
					`			microbes

- * Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.
- ** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 1.3 mg/l.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

For System # 0610044 - Noranco Only:

*****A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were requires to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological health laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 4. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 82%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The City of Flowood works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Page 8 - THE RANKIN RECORD, FLOWOOD, MISSISSIPPI 2011 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT CITY OF FLOWOOD

PWS#: 0610044 & 0610075 MAY 2012

We're pleased to present to you this year's Amual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking vater. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your vater. Our water source is from walls drawing from the Coddield Formation and Sparta Sand Aquiter.

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If you have any questions about this report or conscrining your water titling, pleases contact for The Township of Your required your details your deniety water beld on the first and third Monday of each month at 630 PM at the Flowood Oilty Ital Illocated at 2010 Airport Road, Rowood, MS.

31st, 2011. In cases where monthoring wasth required in 2011, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or orderpround, it discolves a naturally occ

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ews m#	VC+004	4		TEST RES	TITS					_			2010	1.5		9		ppm	7-1	.3	AL=
	Violation Y/N	Data Collected	Lovel Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Excepting	Unit Measure -mest	MCLG	MCL	Likely S	ource of Contemination	14.	Copper	"	2010	1"	١				1		_
			L	MCL/ACL		LI		1		16.	Flooride**	H	2010	1.69		.1 - 1.69	- 1	ppm	ļ	1	
(norganic	Contai	ninants						Liblades	ge of driling wastes; discharge		1			ì	Ì		- 1			4	
IO. Bartum	N	2010*	.005	No Range	ppm	2		from the	etal refineries; arosien of natural	17	Lead	N	2010	2		0		pph	1	0	AL
13. Chromium	N	2910*	1.7	1.6 - 1.7	cpb	100	. 100	erosios	ngo from steet and pulp mills, of natural deposits	ļ.,	Salanym	N	2010	2.7		1.3 - 2.7		ppb		50	_
14. Copper	N	2010*	.7	0	ggen	1.3	AL=1.3		on all household plumbing as erosion of natural deposits ag from wood preservatives							ļ		1	1		
		2010*	20	2526	pperi			Female	n of natural deposits; water a which promotes strong teach;	-	ynthetic O		Cant	miro	to i	peludir	Pest	icide	s and	Her	b
16. Fluoride	N	2010*	20	2520	1			desta	rge from fortikter and sturninum	3	ynthetic O), Di(2-ellrythexyl) hbalate	rganic	N	2011	.65	tg1		۶	gb	T	
17. Lead	н	2010*	1	0	bbp	0	AL=1	Corre	ion of household plumbing rs, erosion of natural deposits	1'	cebaphPene d10			2011	67			#		+	_
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Disinfecti		Produc	ts 135.03	No Range	rsb	1 0	τ-	eo By	psoduct of drinking water	1 1:	Dame 2.5.		N	2011	545					_	
82, TTHM (Total tribalomethanes	N	2010*	35.05		<u> </u>		MORL		princision. Her pricitive used to control	1 17	methylphenyl N-fi 3-dimethy 2-obserz	scuryra	N	2011	10	7		- 1		1	
Chlorine	N	2011	1.50	1.19 ~ 1.43	ppm	T	MURL	ark	ciches	Jli	(0-130) remylene-012		N	2011						7	
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PWS ID #	0610U		le Le	vel Range of D	stecis or	Unit	cro	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	1 6	righenylphosphat 1,2- dibramopropia		N	2011	10	N	80-104	i		_	
Continuent	YA			Excited Set Set	500	-ment	İ			1 5	80-149) 4,4-dicromobiphe (50-149)	ny1	N	2011	14	01				4	
								-		1 1	2,4 - DCPAA (70-130)		N	2011	_ 6					+	_
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5. Gross Alpha 6. Radkam 228	N	2008				CVI	- 6	5	Erosion of natural deposits	11	Disinfectio	n By-F	roduc	ts		RAA	Tes			1	
Radium 228		2008	.605	.165 - 695		USIL 1		30"	Emsion of natural deposits	3 t	B1. HAAS	N	2011	25	- }					 -	-
7. Uranium	N	2003		.001001		20. 1				╛	82. TTEM	N	2011	24.3		RAA		96	ľ	1	
Inorgani		1 2010		5 1.001001		ppm	2	- 2	Discharge of driving wastes; discharge from motal refineries;	11	[Total trinsforretheres]		1			-		-		-	-
10. Berlum	H	2010	1.00						erosion of natural deposits	┨;		IN	2011	1.4	- 1	1.35 - 1.64	51	eri ira	0	1.49	OL
				.5-6		600	100	100	milis; erosion of natural deposits		Chlorina										

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

**Floroide level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l.

**Syour can see by the table, on system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your vater IS SAFE at these levels.

*We are required to monitor your drinking water prospectic constituents on a monthly basis, Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the work of the complete product of the complete of the co

of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant vormen and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and if present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Can minimize the potential for lead exposure by testingly upon that of your water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. In the provided of the provided in drinking water, leating methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotine or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/fead. The Mississippi State Department for Health Laboratory ofters lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Fig. System 86/10444. Alternation of Darks.

"A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING"
In accordance with the Radionucides Rule, all community public water supplies were requires to sample quarterly for radionucides beginning January 2007-December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the accordance with the Radionucides Rule, all community public water supplies were requires to sample quarterly for radionucides required to require a work of the region of the supply of the supplies were required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not ompleted the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be elutimed to completence by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply, 4610-756-7519.

Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, 4610-756-7519.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of moniths in the previous called the "Regulation of Community Water Supplies", our system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of moniths in the previous called the "Regulation of Community Water Supplies", our system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of moniths in the previous called the "Regulation of Community Water Supplies", our system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of moniths in the previous called the "Regulation of Community" water system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of moniths in the previous called the "Regulation of Community" water system because the "Regulation of Community" water system because the "Regulation of Commu

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